

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**historic name Burns, Jeremiah, Farmother names The Burns Place**2. Location**street & number 10988 Fish and Game Road N/A not for publicationcity or town Waynesboro, Washington Township N/A Vicinitystate Pennsylvania Code PA county Franklin code 055 zip code 17268**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Brent D. Davis  
Signature of certifying office/TitleJune 30, 2002  
DatePA Historical & Museum Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying office/Title\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

I hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Burns, Jeremiah Farm  
Name of Property

Franklin County, PA  
County and State

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ Private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
4		Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**number of contributing resource previously  
listed in the National Register**

0

## 6. Function of Use

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence/agricultural outbuilding

Industry/Processing/manufacturing facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence/agricultural outbuilding

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: mid 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular

MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

Vinyl

roof Asphalt

other Wood

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Burns, Jeremiah Farm

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a Significant contribution to the broad pattern of our History.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons Significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

### Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

### Period of Significance

c. 1774-1950

### Significant Dates

1832, c. 1900

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

### Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  
# \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Burns, Jeremiah Farm  
Name of Property

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 74 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 8	2 8 3 0 0 0	4 4 0 5 7 6 0	3	1 8	2 8 3 7 0 0	4 4 0 4 8 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 8	2 8 3 5 0 0	4 4 0 5 7 6 0	4	1 8	2 8 3 7 0 0	4 4 0 4 7 0 0

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Research Associate  
organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date FINAL 12/01  
street & number 105 N. Potomac Street Telephone 301-739-2070  
city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

Name Dr. & Mrs. Stephen Rettig and Mary Agnes Parker  
street & number 10988 Fish and Game Road telephone  
city or town Waynesboro state PA zip code 17268

**Paperwork Reduction Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Burns, Jeremiah, Farm  
Franklin County, PA

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### Physical Description:

#### *Summary*

The Jeremiah Burns Farm consists of three contributing buildings representing several periods of construction within the farm's long period of significance from 1832 to 1950. The 74-acre farm includes the 1832 brick farmhouse, an excellent example of rural adaptation of the Greek Revival style to regional vernacular building traditions. The house retains its original plan, materials and workmanship. The building complex also includes a c.1900 Pennsylvania barn essentially unchanged since its construction, and a small late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century shed. On the southern boundary of the property along the east branch of Little Antietam Creek property are remnants of an 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century industrial complex: the millrace, which extends beyond the nominated property to the east and west, the foundation and raceway of a sickle mill, and a line of cobblestones leading from the barn to the mill site. These are not individually included in the resource count; the property as a whole is counted as one contributing site. This area of the property is now overgrown with dense underbrush. Sixty-nine acres of the farm remain under cultivation; sheep occupy the barn and graze in the south pasture. The historic associations of the three contributing buildings remain intact, enhanced by their connection with the surrounding land and its continued use for agricultural production.

#### *Landscape and Setting*

The Jeremiah Burns Farm sits on 74 acres, in two parcels of the original 172-acre Burns tract surveyed in 1789. The property is located about three miles northeast of Waynesboro, along the East Branch of the Little Antietam Creek, in Washington Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. The agriculturally productive Little Antietam Creek valley meanders among a series of rocky hills, including Burns Knob northeast of the Burns farm. The Burns farmhouse and barn are sited on five acres in the southeast corner of the intersection of Country Club and Fish and Game Roads. Facing south, the building complex fronts onto a low pasture bordered on the south by an 18<sup>th</sup> century millrace running parallel to the Little Antietam Creek. Along Country Club Road, southwest of the Burns farm, is the small village of Roadside. Fish and Game Road, which runs west to east, bisects the Burns farm acreage immediately north of the building

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complex. The farm acreage to the north of Fish and Game Road (63 ½ acres) continues under agricultural production, excepting two separate parcels along the north side of the road (Parcels 192, 13A with parcels 14 and 15 inclusive, approximately 8 acres), which have been subdivided from the original Burns acreage and developed with several modern residences. A 5 ½ -acre field immediately east of the farm complex, part of the original Burns patent is also included in the nominated acreage (see Franklin Co. Tax Map Q-08); it too remains in agricultural production. The millrace, now a dry bed no longer watered, runs east to west along the southern boundary of the Jeremiah Burns Farm.

### *Burns Brick Farmhouse*

Jeremiah Burns built the farmhouse in 1832 adapting features from the local vernacular building tradition to the Greek Revival style nationally popular from the 1820s-1860s. The house is a two-story, seven bay brick building with a central three bay recessed double porch. Flemish bond brickwork was used at the front (south) elevation while common bonding with five courses of stretchers per header row was used at the other elevations. The brick walls are finished with parapets at each gable end, and pairs of chimneys with corbelled tops extend from inside each gable end and from the interior of the house along a masonry wall running north to south across the house from the west end of the inset porch. One brick, just below and to the east of the second window from the west end of the house is inscribed "J. C. Bu." which could have been carved by James C. Burns, Jeremiah's son.

Windows at the first story have nine over six light sash with flanking paneled shutters. The front and rear windows at the eastern two bays have been replaced with six over six light sash beneath segmentally arched heads. Ca. 1940s photographs of the house show evidence of alteration to these eastern windows. These photographs also show a door centered in the west elevation with a four-light transom, and what appear to be original shutters, each with three panels at first story front windows only. Upper level windows have six over six light sash.

The two story front porch retains most of its original framing, including chamfered posts arranged in pairs at the first story level to be aligned with the door

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openings. The balustrade consists of a rounded handrail with rectangular balusters. A one-story porch on the east elevation of the house was probably added early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; screen was added to enclose the porch in the 1990s.

Several entrances are located on the south elevation and there is one door in the east end wall and one back door in the north wall. The front entrance is located in the third bay from the west end of the house, within the recessed porch area. The door has six large, rimmed panels and is original to the 1830s construction. Above the door is a four light transom. Another door opens onto the porch at the first story level from the southeast room through the east wall of the recess. A third first story door also opened onto the recessed porch; this was probably added during the 1940s conversion of the building to apartments and was later converted to the small window now extant. A door in the north end of the east wall, opening into the kitchen is original with its six-panel door. There is also a rear entrance in the north elevation opposite the main front door. At the second story level, two doors open onto the upper porch. One is located directly above the main front entrance and consists of an original six-panel door with its original cast-iron, rim set elbow lock. It, too, has a four light transom above it. Another second story door opens onto the porch from the southeast room.

The roof is at present covered with asphalt shingles.

The interior of the house was altered in the 1940s when it was divided for a time into apartments. During that remodeling a stairway was added on the south wall of the east parlor (now the dining room) to provide access to a second story apartment. The fenestration within the first floor recessed porch was altered, adding a central door (now a small window) and the door at the east end. The original window was covered by the added stairway; this was replaced with the current bowed window in the 1960s when the added stairway was removed and the house returned to single-family occupation. The original fenestration pattern was probably identical to that on the second-story recessed porch. Although the 1940s remodeling resulted in a permanent change to windows and doors on the first-story porch, other changes appear to have been minor and were reversed in the 1960s with the removal of the added stairway and several partitions within rooms. A two-bay frame garage was also added in the 1960s to the northeast corner of

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the house. It is a framed addition with vertical siding and a gambrel roof. The garage bay openings are in the east end wall and thus not visible from the front of the house.

Despite the above-described changes, the basic floor plan of the house has not been dramatically altered, retaining its original central passage plan. The flooring and central staircase with its hand rail, newel posts and balusters are original. Doors, including the front (south) entrance door, have six panels and date from the 1832 construction. Architraves have Grecian ogee moldings frequently seen in the 1830s. In the west parlor chair rail and crown molding date from the 1960s and the mantelpiece appears to date a little later than the 1830s with classical grooved square pilasters topped with blocky capitals, which serve as brackets supporting the mantel shelf. A single 'bulls-eye' is carved into the center panel below the shelf. The mantelpiece found in the south central room is original to the house, with two panels in the frieze below the molded mantel shelf. Plain pilasters flank the fireplace opening. The simple details are typical of the Greek Revival style as it was expressed in Franklin County farmhouses.

The basement contains a large walk-in fireplace which uses the central chimney. This would have served originally as a summer kitchen or work area.

### *Pennsylvania Barn*

Also on the property is a c.1900 frame bank barn constructed on a stone foundation. The symmetrical frame and open forebay design indicates that the barn now standing on the Jeremiah Burns Farm was constructed sometime around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup> It is timber framed in the style of the Pennsylvania barn with a banked central entrance to the upper storage area on the north side, and on the south side a cantilevered open forebay is recessed within the symmetrical framing of the barn. The foundation is of limestone. Animal stalls are located in the lower story. A small section on the east end of the forebay was enclosed with German siding and appears to be an

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<sup>1</sup> Robert F. Enslinger, The Pennsylvania Barn, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992), p. 73.



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early addition to the barn. The barn roof is sheathed with slate shingles. The barn faces south and is located due east of the main house.

The 1878 sketch of the Burns farm published in I. H. M'Cauley's *Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pennsylvania*, shows an earlier barn. It appears to be a 'Sweitzer' style barn with the asymmetrical roofline extending over a projecting cantilevered forebay. The gable ends also appear to be of stone or brick construction (drawn as distinct from the framing). Four vent cupolas are shown on the roof peak, as well as vent windows along the upper story front elevation. The early 'Sweitzer' style of the barn shown, with masonry ends implies that it was probably built around the time of the main house, c. 1830.<sup>2</sup> The vent windows and cupolas are more typically found on mid to late-19<sup>th</sup> century barns and may represent a later updating of the barn.

A small shed is located between the house and the barn. Now used as a utility shed, it is on the location of a similar outbuilding shown in the 1878 drawing of the farmstead. Although probably not the same building shown in the 1878 sketch, the shed now located on the Burns farm is a frame building with vertical siding and a shed roof. The framing appears to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and may have originally been used to house chickens. Additional outbuildings shown on the 1878 sketch include a carriage house between the house and barn, and a small building in the animal yard in front of the barn. Both of these buildings are no longer extant.

### *Evaluation of Integrity*

The two tracts of land included in this nomination, the five-acre house lot and the 69-acre farm tract, represent nearly half the original acreage associated with the historic Burns farm. Included within this acreage is the 1830s farmhouse, the c. 1900 Pennsylvania barn, the millrace, and cultivated acreage. Taken as a whole the two tracts hold a high degree of integrity to the historic farm as it developed over time in its use and setting.

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<sup>2</sup> Ensminger, p. 60.

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The Burns house is in excellent condition. Although the house has been altered, it continues to convey its architectural character of an important regional type associated with the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It also retains its form and enough components to convey its historical associations with the prominent Burns family.

The south (front) elevation of the main house holds a high degree of integrity to its historic appearance despite the changes in the fenestration within the first-story of the recessed porch. The integrity of the immediate setting of the house, particularly the pasture to the south and the barn to the east both retaining their historic use, enhance the sense of the house's continued historical association. Changes to the interior of the house have not damaged the integrity of the basic floor plan of the central hall with a formal parlor on the west side and less formal rooms and kitchen on the east side. Most of the original nine over six and three over six light sash windows are intact. Original floors, moldings and mantelpieces, as well as the central staircase, amplify the sense of integrity to the original intent of the builders. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century hardware also remains on many of the doors. The house continues to convey the form and character associated with its construction in the 1830s, and also represents a prominent architectural type in south central Pennsylvania from the 1830-60 period.

The c. 1900 timber frame barn remains completely intact. The animal stalls are still present in the lower section of the barn. Sheep are housed in the barn and grazed in the pasture immediately south of the house. The 1878 drawing of 'The Burns Place' found in M'Cauley, shows this pasture used for grazing at that time as well (see attached photocopy). The stony land area between the millrace and the creek is wooded, probably as it would have been throughout the farm's history due to its difficulty in cultivation. Farmers throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century commonly maintained woodlots as a source of wood for home heating, fencing and building material. The Burns farm would have had the additional need of wood to operate the iron forge.

As noted above, the 69 acres now owned by Mary Agnes Parker (a Burns descendent) is under cultivation. Surrounding farms to the north and west also continue in agricultural production as well. Although all the mills of Roadside have disappeared, the small community remains a busy corner along the road. Unfortunately, encroaching

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development associated with the nearby country club as well as subdivision along the county roads is pressing the edges of the Jeremiah Burns Farm and several neighboring farms.

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## Statement of Significance:

The Jeremiah Burns Farm is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the agricultural development in the Roadside area of Washington Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania from 1832, when the present house was built, through 1950. The Burns (Bourns) family settled on the land in 1774, and the John Bourns land patent of 1789 officially established the 172-acre farm. Of that original farm tract 74 acres remain with its associated buildings, and continue under cultivation. The Burns farm, like many area farms that bordered the swift waters of the East Branch of the Little Antietam Creek, supported industrial occupations associated with agriculture as well as agricultural production. A variety of grains, fruits and livestock were produced on the farm throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. By 1940 many farms in the region had converted to dairy, often evidenced by construction of dairy barns or enclosure of 19<sup>th</sup> century barns to meet government health standards. This conversion is not found on the Burns farm, indicating its continued use as a general grain and stock farm, as it is today. The remaining farm buildings, including the 1832 farmhouse, the c. 1900 barn, and a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century shed, attest to the historic and continued production on the farm. The Jeremiah Burns Farm is also significant under National Register Criterion C for the architecture of the farmhouse and barn. The house is an intact example of a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular farmhouse with Greek Revival stylistic influence. The double recessed front porch is a common building feature of 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular farmhouses in the region. However, the placement of the recessed porch in the center of the facade with a full wing on either side is unusual and lends a more elegant classical appearance to the building associated with the Greek Revival style of architecture popularized throughout the United States in the 1820s-1860s. The barn is a remarkably intact example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century-turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Pennsylvania style barn. While many barns were converted to dairy use, the Burns barn retains an open forebay, its original animal stalls and continues to house animals.

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the Burns family operated a small industrial complex, part of a series of mills and complexes along Little Antietam Creek to the east and west of the property. The Burns industrial complex included a sawmill, iron forge/sickle mill shop and an earlier log house site, documented in tax records and the journal of John Francis Burns, son of Jeremiah Burns. The forge, mills, and earlier log house, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, have been identified in documentation associated with the Burns family ownership, including tax records and the journal of John Francis Burns. These sites have not been archaeologically investigated for their potential to yield significant information. An archaeological surface reconnaissance survey completed in 1990 identified the foundation site of the forge and sickle mill shop on the south bank of the millrace, as well as a line of cobblestones between the barn and sickle mill site, but provided no other information.<sup>5</sup> The sawmill site left no above ground evidence but was described as "located along the same raceway to the east."<sup>6</sup> The site of the original Burns log house described in the John Burns journal has not been identified through archaeological survey, although surface collection of household artifacts during farming activity has identified a domestic site in the southwest corner of the 5 ½-acre field east of the building complex. Because of the lack of a useful data set, Criterion D is not being claimed.

<sup>5</sup> Will Shepard, report on Bourns/Rettig Farm reconnaissance survey, 1990, copy provided by Dr. Stephen Rettig.

<sup>6</sup> Shepard report, 1990.

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### *History of the Jeremiah Burns Farm*

In 1774, John Bourns purchased a 132-acre tract known as *Calidity*, to which he added 38 acres in 1775. Bourns had the whole tract resurveyed in 1789, and received his patent for the resurveyed *Calidity* totaling 172-acres, for which the attached plat was drawn.<sup>7</sup> John Bourns was an immigrant from Scotland, arriving in Adams County with his parents in 1751. After his marriage in 1772 to Sarah Morrow of Fairfield, the couple migrated across the South Mountain range into the fertile Cumberland Valley.<sup>8</sup>

John Bourns was known as a sickle-smith by trade.<sup>9</sup> The location of *Calidity* along the north bank of the East Branch of Little Antietam Creek was perfectly suited to his manufacturing needs. On his land he built a blacksmith shop, sawmill, a log house and barn.<sup>10</sup>

The eldest of John Bourns' nine children was Jeremiah Burns, the first to use the alternate spelling of the surname. In 1802, Jeremiah inherited the family homestead upon the death of his father. Having learned the family business of sickle making, he carried on the trade. In 1804 Jeremiah Burns was taxed for 172 acres plus 141 acres of mountain land, a saw and sickle mill, two horses and two cows. He married Sarah Renfrew in 1811, after which 12 children followed.

John Francis, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Burns, began a journal in 1829 at the age of 16. During a short period in 1832 during which John Francis was enrolled in a classical school in Chambersburg, he reported on the construction of the new Burns farmhouse. On August 2, 1832 he wrote, "The foundation of our new house has been finished." One year later, in September 1833, the entry read:

On getting home . . . I found our family had forsaken the old house and were in the new one. The change was made the day before and now the venerable old house is solitary. Father [Jeremiah Burns] seemed to be the most saddened by the removal for the old dwelling was built by his father and in it he and all his bothers and sisters were nursed and in it we were all born and raised.

In October 1833, John reported, "a dry-goods store has been opened in the old house by two young men from Philadelphia."

<sup>7</sup> Rolls Office Patent B. No. 16, page 174; described and plat reproduced by Todd Dorsett, "Sicklesmith of Roadside," *Antietam Ancestors*, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2, Summer, 1999, p. 10 (note: although the information provided in the Dorsett article is not referenced, it is likely to have come from the above cited Rolls Office Patent).

<sup>8</sup> Bates and Richard, p. 769.

<sup>9</sup> Samuel P. Bates and J. Fraise Richard, *The History of Franklin Co., Pennsylvania*. (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1887. Reproduction by Unigraphic, Inc., Evansville, IL, 1975), p. 769.

<sup>10</sup> 1798 U.S. Direct Tax, Franklin Co., PA, microfilm, Paula Reed & Assoc, Hagerstown, MD.

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Jeremiah Burns died in 1847. According to Orphan's Court records from the March Term 1848, Jeremiah Burns' estate was not sufficient to pay his debts. The administrators, neighbors John Bonebrake and John Hollinger, were ordered to sell the real estate, including a 141-acre mountain tract (Burns' Knob), and the home farm "containing about 160 acres, with a brick dwelling house, log barn, and a sawmill thereon."<sup>11</sup> Apparently the old log house was no longer standing at the time of this description. Fortunately the sale of the mountain land was enough to settle the debt and the home farm remained in the hands of the widow Sarah and her eight children, including Jane [Hannah J.], a minor.

In 1853, Sarah died leaving the farm to all of her children. In a series of deeds, dated 1853, 1856, and 1868, the other heirs turned their interest in the land over to their brother Jeremiah Morrow Burns (J. Morrow).<sup>12</sup> In 1878, the Burns farm, then known as 'The Burns Place' and the home of J. Morrow Burns, was featured on an engraving in I.H. M'Cauley's Historical Sketch of Franklin County (1878). M'Cauley noted that the farm was 128 acres in size, with its brick house, "all the necessary out-buildings, and also a good saw mill."<sup>13</sup> An accompanying sketch of the farm shows the house, much as it looks today, a barn in the same location as the extant barn but with vent windows and roof vents, and a gable-roofed shed in the location of the extant shed.<sup>14</sup> The reduced farm acreage in 1878 probably reflects the sale of "the spring lot" to J. Morrow's sister Hannah J. (Burns) Foutz.<sup>15</sup>

With the death of J. Morrow Burns in 1897 the farm was sold out of the Burns family; his estate, like that of his father, was "insufficient for the payment of his debts."<sup>16</sup> W. S. Wiesner purchased 127 acres for \$5,072. Wiesner probably rebuilt the barn shortly after his purchase. According to the 1910 Census for Franklin County, William S. Wiesner [Wiesner] was 46, a farmer with wife Catherine and no children. Harry Stouffer, a 13-year old hired boy was living in the household. In the 1920 Census, Wiesner was listed as a farmer with no wife, but Harry Stouffer, age 23 was still there. In 1939, Wiesner's heirs sold the farm to George and Leila West, and in 1946 the West's sold it to Agnes Cunningham and Frances C. (Cunningham) Jones, the farm then down to 83 acres in size.<sup>17</sup> Agnes and Frances were the daughters of Thomas Scott Cunningham, whose grandmother Esther was the daughter of John Bourns. Shortly after the 1946 purchase, Frances wrote:

... the Burns farm has at last come back into the family. . . . For years, my father longed to see it come back into the family, but in the years that he would have been financially able to buy it, it was not for sale. In 1939 it came on the market, but my father had died a few months before, and we did not feel able to take on a new farm . . .<sup>18</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Orphan's Court Docket F, page 20, Franklin Co. Courthouse, Chambersburg, PA.

<sup>12</sup> Franklin Co. Land Records, 31/298, 31/300, 36/303, 36/305, 48/377.

<sup>13</sup> M'Cauley, p. 299.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> see Franklin Co. Land Record 108/168.

<sup>16</sup> Franklin Co. Land Record 108/168.

<sup>17</sup> Franklin Co. Land Records 270/524 and 361/405.

<sup>18</sup> copy of part of a rough draft of a letter written by Frances Jones, provided by Dr. Stephen Rettig.

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It was probably during the Cunningham and Jones ownership that some of the changes were made to the interior of the Burns brick house, including a subdivision into several apartments, since they both had primary homes of their own. In 1968, Frances and her husband J. Carlton Jones sold the house and barn on five acres to Neil and Dina Whitney.<sup>19</sup> The Whitneys returned the house to single-family use, preserving much of the original general floor plan of the house, the central hall with a parlor wing and kitchen wing. The exterior remained intact throughout the various owners. In 1979 the house and five-acre lot were sold to Stephen and Colleen Rettig. The Jones' retained the remaining 78 acres of the Burns farm, from which eight acres along the north side of Fish and Game Road were subdivided into two parcels and sold prior to J. Carlton Jones' death in 1985. The remaining 69 acres were devised to the Jones' daughter Mary Agnes Parker, and continues under cultivation.

### *Agricultural Context*

The lands west of the Susquehanna River located in the Cumberland Valley began to be settled in the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1730, Benjamin Chambers, attracted by the waterpower of the Conococheague Creek, settled on its east bank along the Falling Spring. There he located his stone house, gristmill and sawmill. The area of the Cumberland Valley that would later become Franklin County, Pennsylvania was included in the 1736 purchase of land from the Indians by the Penn family, the Proprietary of Pennsylvania.

Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Thereafter, settlement progressed rapidly as transportation routes improved and word of the rich farmland in the Cumberland Valley spread. The land was made fertile by numerous limestone outcrops, which give special visual character to the landscape as well as providing material for buildings and fences. The swift waters of the Conococheague and Antietam creeks and their tributaries provided ample waterpower to turn mill wheels. The Proprietary of Pennsylvania granted tracts most commonly of 100-300 acres, which were ideal for a profitable family farm. These farms were divided into fields of 20-40 acres and planted with small grains and corn or clover. Other lands were left in pasture and woodlots, as the process of clearing the land was slow. Woodlot and pasture functions were often combined in areas where rock outcrops made cultivation difficult. Allowing cattle and hogs to forage through woodlands helped to keep them open and clear. As farms developed and inhabitants prospered, towns and villages grew to support the local population.

The Cumberland Valley region prospered, achieving a high level of cultivation and development during the period from 1760-1860. The segment of the Little Antietam Creek known as the East Branch, located in the southern shadow of the 1,400 foot hill known as Burns Knob, appears to have begun its significant development in the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This section of the creek was particularly well drained by a series of feeder creeks or runs. Used as natural millraces, this feature spurred concentrated development of mills and farms in the area later known as Roadside or Baersville. John Bourns (Burns) established his farm called *Calidity* in 1774 on 172 acres along the East Branch, patented

<sup>19</sup> Franklin Co. Land Record 629/827.

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in 1789.<sup>20</sup> Adjoining Bourns to the west was Jacob Peesecher (Beesecker, Beesacre), one of the earliest settlers in the area; Peesecher's land title was dated January 29, 1752.<sup>21</sup> In 1776, Caspar Hanline received several patents from the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, called *Handycraft*, *Handy*, and *Hamsden*, 251 acres in all.<sup>22</sup> A tract of nearly 140 acres, located between Hanline and Bourns' farms, was purchased in 1788 by John Horner and named *Hornshead*, on which a gristmill was erected.<sup>23</sup>

Farmers of the Cumberland Valley had quickly found that transportation of bulky grains across the South Mountain by wagon was prohibitive. Processing in mills and distilleries produced a compact product in flour or whiskey easier and cheaper to transport to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

Throughout the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the pattern of grain production on mid-sized farms sent to local custom and merchant mills continued. By 1858, the "Wall Map" of Franklin County showed a series of mills and shops under the names of Burns, Baer, Gilbert, and Shockey. Staple crops included winter wheat, Indian corn, and to a lesser degree rye and oats, all of which were sent to the mill to be processed before transportation to market. Most farmers kept a small number of milch (milk) cows, cattle and swine for family consumption. Unlike some of the neighboring townships, few Washington Township farms included sheep. Fruit-bearing trees were also kept for subsistence stores.<sup>24</sup> Woodlots were commonly maintained for personal use as well as for sale of lumber to local sawmills and forges.

The 1870s appears to have been the highpoint for the grain farms and mills of Washington Township. As mechanization of mills and the push of the railroads to the Mid-West took its toll on the Mid-Atlantic wheat belt, the farms and milling operations along the East Branch of the Little Antietam began to decline.

During the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many Washington Township farms began to diversify into dairy production, orchard products, poultry and meats. By the mid-century, farmers were faced with government sanitary regulations which made production, particularly dairy and meat, prohibitive on small farms. Many small farms were incorporated into larger commercial farms or subdivided for housing; a few have survived as recreational farmsteads.

## *Agricultural Significance*

The Jeremiah Burns Farm is an important representative of the development of the signature agricultural pattern of the Cumberland Valley in the Washington Township area. The farmhouse and Pennsylvania barn, as well as the remaining acreage are illustrative of the farming practices of the 19<sup>th</sup>

<sup>20</sup> I. H. M'Cauley, *Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pennsylvania*, 1878. (Abridged edition privately published by J. Ralph Strite.), p. 299; also see Bourns plat, from Todd Dorsett, "Sickle-Smith of Roadside," *Antietam Ancestors*, Summer, 1999.

<sup>21</sup> Bates and Richard, p. 588.

<sup>22</sup> Pennsylvania Patent Book AA, Vol. 15, Page 731, referenced in Franklin Co. Deed Liber 2, Folio 364.

<sup>23</sup> Pennsylvania Patent Book 14, Page 228, referenced in Franklin Co. Deed Liber 2, Folio 190; also M'Cauley, p. 304.

<sup>24</sup> 1850 US Agricultural Census, Pennsylvania State Library, microfilm collection, Harrisburg, PA.



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and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The millrace and iron forge/sickle mill foundation site are among the few remaining representations of the important local milling industry, often the basis for the establishment of towns and villages throughout the Cumberland Valley.

By 1798 the farms and mills of the Roadside area of Washington Township were well established, as indicated by their descriptions in the US Direct Tax assessment. The Burns (Bourns) farm of 172 acres was an averaged sized farm. Like several of his neighbors, Bourns' farm included buildings associated with industrial production such as a blacksmith shop and sawmill. The John Beaker (Baker) gristmill was located on a 24-acre tract bordering Bourns to the west; the Hopewell Mill, established c. 1775 by Josiah Mentzer, was located northeast of the Bourns farm.<sup>25</sup>

John Bourns was a sicklesmith by trade; his smithshop would have served the local farmers in their agricultural tool needs. The sawmill would also have been occupied with production of wood products used on the nearby farms including shingles, fence boards, and barn siding. Although there is no record of crop production on the Burns farm in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it seems likely that the farm's agricultural products would have included grains to be processed in the nearby grist and flour mills.

Jeremiah Burns, having learned the trade of his father, continued to supply local farmers with iron implements, as well as continued the sawmill operations.<sup>26</sup> Farm operations in the 1830s were described in detail in the John Francis Burns journal as he and his brothers carried out their chores.<sup>27</sup> In January 1830 John Francis noted "I am employed today at my common business of minding the saw-mill." Although work at the sawmill was his "usual" occupation, his days were also filled with farm work. "Helping to clean oats," "four days threshing rye," "pruning apple trees," "shearing sheep," "planting corn," "reaping wheat," "pulling flax," "helping to boil pear butter [and apple butter]" are a few examples. The sheer variety of chores listed provides a sense of the diverse nature of the farm's production.

The Burns farm remained diverse throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, according to the U.S. Agricultural census records for 1850 and 1870, the land valuation and grain production on the mid-sized farm appeared comparatively low.<sup>28</sup> In 1850, the farm, listed under the name J. Morrow Burns, included 170 acres valued at \$5,100 and produced a total of 1000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats and rye. The same year the nearby farm of John Bonebrake of 197 acres was valued at \$10,740 and produced 1600 bushels of the various grains. The lower grain production on the Burns farm may reflect the greater number of cattle for which the bulk of the grains may have served as feed rather than for flour. The saw and sickle mill production on the Burns farm probably provided a primary source of income, reducing the need for high grain production. The lower land valuation may be due to poor soil conditions on the Burns farm;

<sup>25</sup> M'Cauley, p. 311.

<sup>26</sup> Bates and Richard, p. 769.

<sup>27</sup> John Francis Burns "Private Journal," transcribed copy supplied by Dr. Stephen Rettig.

<sup>28</sup> U.S. Agricultural Census Records, 1850 and 1870, microfilm collection, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, PA.

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the 1798 tax assessor described John Bourns' land as "stony and poor" while Bonebrake's land (under the name of Conrad, John Bonebrake's father) was "of midling [sic] quality."<sup>29</sup>

In 1870, a similar comparison can be made. The J. Morrow Burns farm, now listed as 150 acres with 50 acres in woodland and valued at \$6,500, was again quite diverse in its production totaling 805 bushels of wheat, corn, rye, and oats. However, the production was heavily weighted toward the feed grains of corn (450 bu.) and oats (125 bu.). The primary stock animal on the Burns farm was again cattle, totaling 18. The similarly sized farm of John Oller included 137 acres, 10 in woodland, was valued at \$12,330. Oller produced 1600 bushels of wheat (700 bu.), corn (750 bu.), and oats (150 bu.). The Oller farm also had a large number of stock animals including 12 cattle and 20 sheep. Again, it appears that the industrial production on the Burns farm was probably the primary source of income; as M'Cauley noted in 1878, the Burns farm "abounds in iron ore of excellent quality."<sup>30</sup>

Pennsylvania agricultural census records from 1924 reflect farm production changes in the Cumberland Valley region, a response to increased grain production in the mid-western states. Many of the Washington Township farms were either reduced to less than 100 acres, serving as secondary income for their owners, or farm acreage was increased for competitive production of grains, dairy, and orchard products.

William Wiesner owned the Burns farm in 1924. The farm, reduced to 94 acres, was apparently in very low production with only 40 acres planted in wheat, six bearing apple trees and 30 chickens. Nearby farms of similar size reported higher percentages of acres in production and a greater variety of animal stock, particularly milk cows and poultry. It appears that Wiesner, like previous owners of the Burns farm, was not dependent on farm production for his primary income, although the general census for 1910 and 1920 list Wiesner's occupation as farmer.

## *Architectural Context*

Log house and barn construction was the overwhelming norm in Washington Township on farms established in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The 1798 US Direct Tax assessment is an excellent source for descriptions of buildings present on Franklin County, Washington Township farms at that time. Within the county as a whole, 91% of recorded farmhouses were of log construction.

Beginning in the early 1800s, as local farms and mills prospered, many of the small log houses were replaced with larger two-story stone, brick or roughcast log houses. By approximately 1830, these frequently included a two-story recessed porch, a vernacular adaptation associated with Germanic tradition. Most early log barns were quickly replaced with the hewn-timber frame Pennsylvania or 'Swisser' bank barns commonly found throughout south-central Pennsylvania. These too are associated with the German or Swiss heritage of many of the early immigrants to the area. House and barn are often

<sup>29</sup> 1798 U.S. Direct Tax, Franklin Co., PA, microfilm, Paula Reed & Assoc, Hagerstown, MD.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

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found in either parallel or in-line arrangements, the forebay of the barn and the front elevation of the house generally facing south or east.

Despite the strong vernacular influence in building construction found in the Cumberland Valley region, people of the area did also aspire to use the features of popular architectural styles. Beginning in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, around 1820 and later in more rural areas, the first truly American national architectural style, the Greek Revival, began to manifest itself to varying degrees throughout the United States. Pennsylvania is noted as having "one of the largest surviving concentrations of Greek Revival houses . . ." <sup>31</sup> Fueled by widely published pattern books and guides for local builders and carpenters, the style reached even the remotest settled areas.

Vernacular adaptation of Greek Revival stylistic features from pattern books to traditional buildings is found in rural areas. The McAlester's describe the most common exterior features associated with Greek Revival "are cornice lines, doorways, porch-support columns, and windows." <sup>32</sup> Cornice lines are often elaborated with a wide frieze band. Doorways may be surrounded with sidelights and transom, with a wide variation from elaborate to plain. Windows tend to be less elaborate. Column supports, often the defining feature of Greek Revival, are classical in design. However, the McAlesters note:

Vernacular Greek Revival houses, on the other hand, commonly have *square* (and occasionally octagonal) columns, which were simple and inexpensive to construct from boards and moldings. Such columns generally lack classical capitals. <sup>33</sup>

Interior Greek Revival details, with its lack of the elaborate carving found in the earlier Federal or Adam style, were perhaps more easily reproduced by local carpenters and embraced by local farmers. Vernacular farmhouses showing little exterior Greek Revival influence have been recorded in the Cumberland Valley region with fireplace mantels and moldings exhibiting the simple Greek-inspired classical details. <sup>34</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997), p. 182.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid, p. 180.

<sup>33</sup> McAlester, p. 182.

<sup>34</sup> Lehman Farm Report, Greene Twp, Franklin Co., PA, Preservation Associates, 1995; Roulette Farm, Antietam National Battlefield Park, Washington Co., MD, NR documentation, Paula Reed & Assoc., 2000; Major Bell House, Adams Co., PA, Paula Reed & Assoc., 2000.

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According to the study of the barns of Pennsylvania by Robert Enslinger (1992), barns too have changed over the past two centuries, evolving through vernacular tradition with popular adaptation.<sup>35</sup> Throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century in the Cumberland Valley region, the dominant barn form, known as the 'Sweitzer' or 'Swisser' barn reflected the German and Swiss traditional construction practices of the immigrant farmers.<sup>36</sup> These barns are identified by their banked rear entrance to the upper story threshing floor and granaries, and the projecting cantilevered forebay which produced an asymmetrical roofline.

Beginning around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the symmetrical Pennsylvania or 'Standard Pennsylvania Barn' construction emerged.<sup>37</sup> Here the traditional banked rear entrance to the upper story remained, however the cantilevered forebay was recessed into the main barn framing producing a symmetrical roofline. Early examples of the Pennsylvania barn are generally found with the forebay ends enclosed by the gable walls. The 'Open-Forebay Standard Barn' (1810-1890), described by Enslinger as common in central to western Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, has "forebays 6 to 9 feet in depth which are supported by hand-hewn, hardwood forebay beams. All-frame construction is the rule, as is the case with the majority of mid-and later nineteenth-century barns."<sup>38</sup> Later open-forebay barns, constructed as late as 1910, display exterior post supports for the forebay beams, allowing a deeper forebay still within the symmetrical frame structure.

## *Architectural Significance*

The Jeremiah Burns brick farmhouse, built in 1832, is a prominent landmark in the Roadside area. It is an example of the melding of vernacular architectural features common on 19<sup>th</sup> century houses of the Cumberland Valley region, and the more refined Greek Revival architectural style popular throughout the United States in the 1830s. The double recessed porch, present on the Burns house's south elevation, is a feature found on farmhouses constructed during the second quarter of the 19th century in south-central Pennsylvania.<sup>39</sup> This architectural feature is generally associated with the German vernacular building style. The placement of the recessed porch on the Burns house, centered between two symmetrical wings, is somewhat unusual for this type of recessed porch, more frequently part of the service wing of the house. It presents a more formal and symmetrical façade associative of the Greek Revival style.

The main entrance to the house has an unadorned four-light transom above, a Greek Revival feature quite distinctive from the earlier Georgian and Federal decorative door surrounds. Parapeted

<sup>35</sup> Robert F. Enslinger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992).

<sup>36</sup> Ibid, p. 111.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid, pp. 67-73.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, p. 72.

<sup>39</sup> Paula S. Reed, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley; a Study of Regional Environmental, Technical, and Cultural Factors in Stone Construction." unpublished dissertation, George Washington University, 1987.

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gable ends with paired chimneys, present on the Burns house, are common details on both Greek Revival and Federal buildings.

The elegant simplicity of Greek Revival stylistic detail is found in the interior of the house as well. Particularly significant are the blocky, classically influenced mantelpieces located in the west formal parlor and in the east parlor (now a dining room). Moldings in most parts of the house also date from the 1832 construction and are typical of Greek Revival period.

The barn located on the Jeremiah Burns Farm is distinctive as an example of Pennsylvania Barn building technology. Representing the latest phase of barn construction evolution in Pennsylvania, as described by Robert Ensminger (1992), the Burns barn has had few changes made to its original construction and use.

According to the Ensminger morphology, the open-forebay symmetrical frame construction of the barn identifies the building as typical of the 'Open-Forebay Standard Barn' type (Type B).<sup>40</sup> The all-frame construction of the Burns barn, as opposed to stone or brick gable ends, is also diagnostic of this barn type.

Although this later type of Pennsylvania barn is quite common in the south-central region of Pennsylvania, the Burns barn is remarkable in its integrity to its original use and construction. Few structural changes have been made, apparently limited only to the enclosure of the eastern end of the forebay. Interior details, including framing, granaries, and animal stalls all remain intact and in use in their original capacity. The integrity of the barn reflects the continued use of the farm for general farming rather than conversion to intensive dairy or orchard production.

The pattern of vernacular farmhouse with popular architectural stylistic influences and the classic Pennsylvania barn on farms throughout the Cumberland Valley region is common. However, the Jeremiah Burns Farm is remarkable for its degree of integrity to the buildings' historic design and association with each other. Although the barn was rebuilt around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, comparison with the 1878 sketch of the Burns farm in M'Cauley is dramatic evidence of the house's integrity and the continued association of house and barn.

### *Comparisons*

The Jeremiah Burns Farm represents a fairly typical 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century farm in the Cumberland Valley region. It is the integrity and association of the standing buildings with the remaining acreage which makes this farm somewhat unusual. The house is also an unusual example of the centered recessed porch. Farms with German vernacular farmhouses, displaying the double recessed porch and Pennsylvania barns dot the landscape of the Valley. However, the nature of changing farming practices has tended to obscure historic barns from their original construction with numerous additions and

<sup>40</sup> Ensminger, p. 72.

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enclosures. Additions to houses too are common, particularly the enclosure of the recessed porch as a quick and easy room addition.

In nearby Greene Township are several farms with comparable buildings. The Brindle Farmstead, identified as potentially eligible for the National Register during the I-81 interchange survey project, consists of the remaining 38 acres, the farmhouse, Pennsylvania barn, and a number of outbuildings. The farm was in active production until 1996, having remained in the Brindle family since 1839.

The farmhouse was constructed in 1839 of brick with a two-story recessed porch on the east side of the front elevation. The placement of the recessed porch to the side, generally the service wing of the house, is more typical of this construction feature. Like the Burns house however, the Brindle house has a hall and parlor plan, the hall being made central by the service wing addition. Later additions, to the west end and the rear of the house, as well as a prominent Colonial Revival porch on the front, somewhat obscure the original intent of the building's formal design.

Also on the Brindle farm is a large stone-end 'Sweitzer' style Pennsylvania barn with cantilevered forebay. This barn appears to be earlier than the Burns barn and is probably quite similar to the Burns barn illustrated in the M'Cauley *Historical Sketch of Franklin Co.* (1878). A milk house, wagon shed, silo and several small sheds have congregated around the Brindle barnyard, again obscuring somewhat the 19<sup>th</sup> century association of the old barn.

Another similar farmstead found in Greene Township is known as 'Corker Hill,' near Scotland, PA.. This remarkable brick farmhouse was built around 1810; it is seven bays overall, with a two-bay double recessed porch on the east end (the service wing) of the front elevation. The main five-bay section of the house is a central hall and parlor plan, like that of the Burns house, however the details of the house are from the earlier architectural Federal style, adapted to the vernacular building tradition of the region. Again, later additions, including the enclosure of the porches, the addition of a dramatic Colonial Revival cupola and projecting bay, and a Colonial Revival porch have changed the historic character of the original house, although significant in their own right.

The wealthy owner of the farm constructed the barn associated with the Corker Hill farm around 1910. This stone-end Pennsylvania barn is atypical of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century period and was probably built to imitate a much earlier barn style in an effort by the owner to cultivate his image of a 'gentleman's farm.'

Although these two described farms are quite similar to the Jeremiah Burns Farm in style and association, neither retains the integrity to its original construction that the Burns farm shows.

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## Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property includes two tracts of land located in Washington Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and shown on tax map Q-08 (attached) as Parcel #18A (Stephen Rettig tract), and Parcel #13/18 (Mary Agnes Parker tract). A detailed description of the metes and bounds of the Parker tract is found in Franklin Co. Land Record Liber 1008, Folio 436. The metes and bounds of the Stephen Rettig tract can be found on the attached J. Carlton Jones survey plat dated 1968 (scale 1" = 100').

## Boundary Justification:

Some of the original acreage associated with the Burns farm has been trimmed from the southern end of the property. Land south of the millrace and across the creek, now belongs to the Waynesboro Country Club, and land on the east side of Mentzer Gap Road and bordering Burns Knob was sold away from the farmstead. Several smaller parcels along Fish and Game Road were subdivided from the farm; each has been developed with a single-family house.

The two tracts which make up the nominated property includes the building complex and its associated five acres, and 69 acres owned by a Burns descendent and still under cultivation. The property represents the remaining acreage of the original Burns farm as it appeared in 1950, the end of the period of significance, with the exception of the four parcels (192, 13A, 14, and 16) fronting on Fish and Game Road, totaling approximately nine acres that have since been individually sold and developed. These four parcels were excluded from the nominated property because they no longer reflect an association with the original farm property.

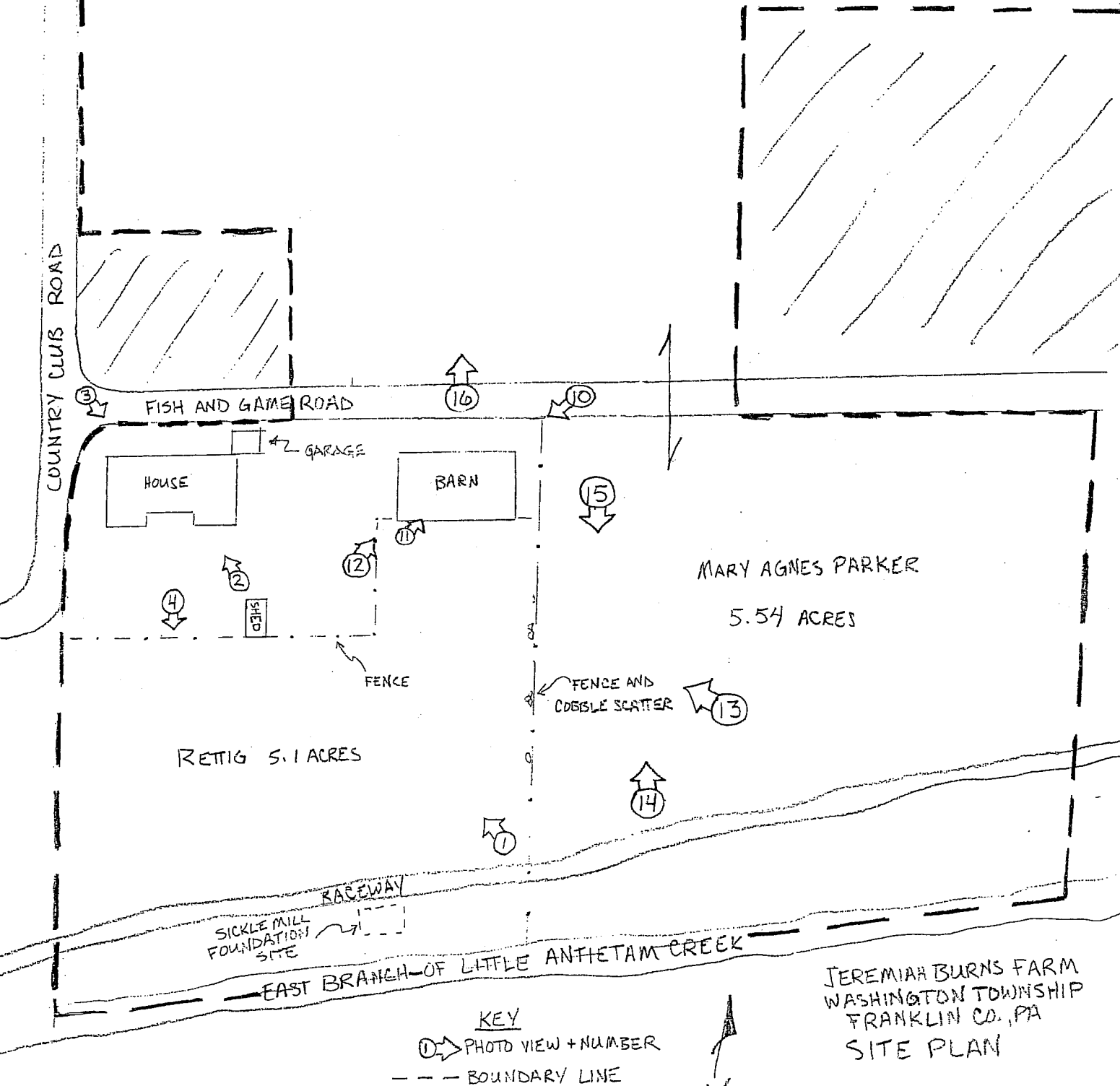
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HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

MARY AGNES PARKER

63.41 ACRES



MARY AGNES PARKER

5.54 ACRES

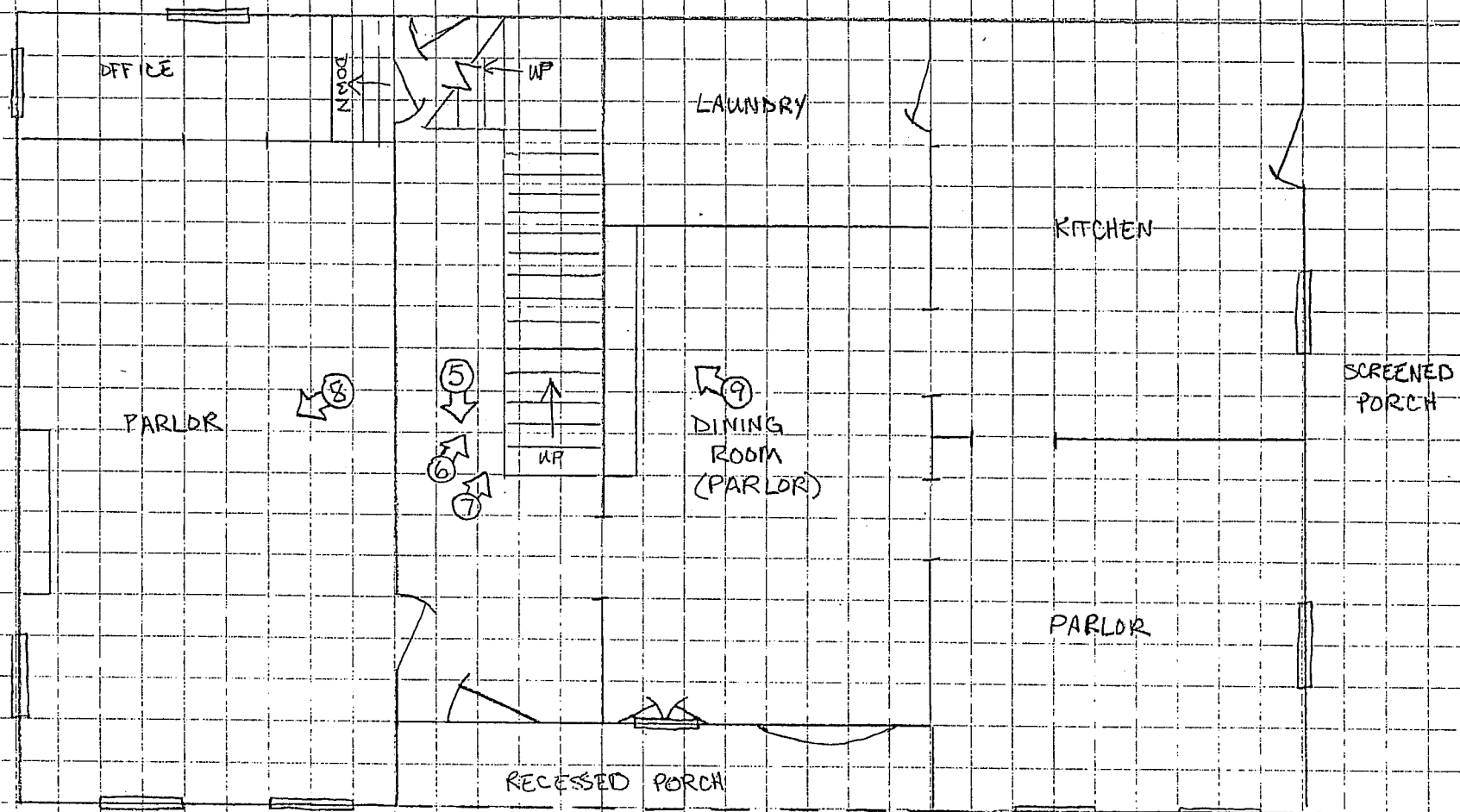
RETTIG 5.1 ACRES

KEY

①➔ PHOTO VIEW + NUMBER

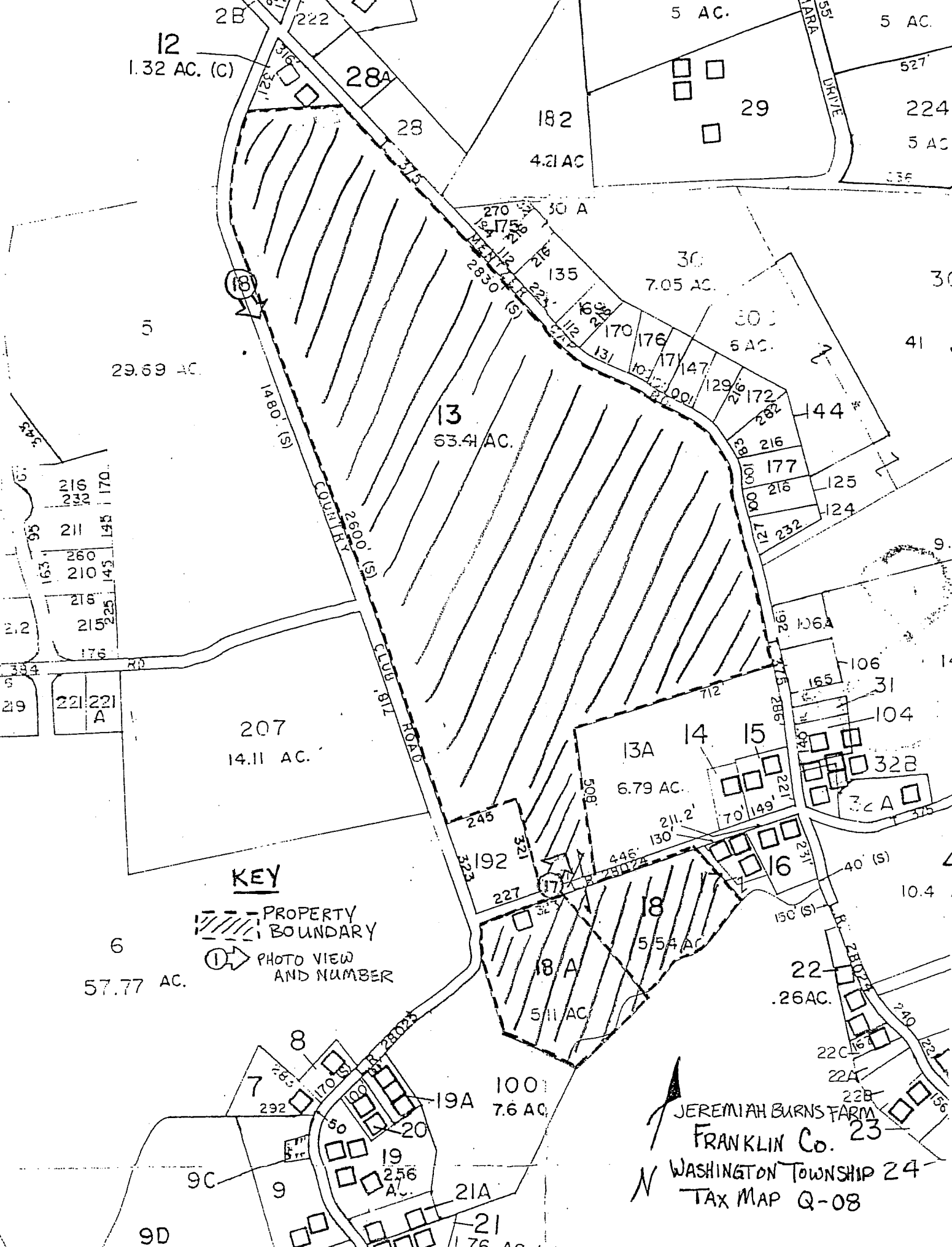
--- BOUNDARY LINE

JEREMIAH BURNS FARM  
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP  
FRANKLIN CO., PA  
SITE PLAN



JEREMIAH BURNS FARM  
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP  
FRANKLIN CO., PA  
FLOOR PLAN  
1ST FLOOR  
KEY

PHOTO NUMBER



12  
1.32 AC. (C)

28A

182  
4.2 AC

29

13  
63.4 AC.

30  
7.05 AC.

207  
14.11 AC.

13A  
6.79 AC.

18A  
5.11 AC.

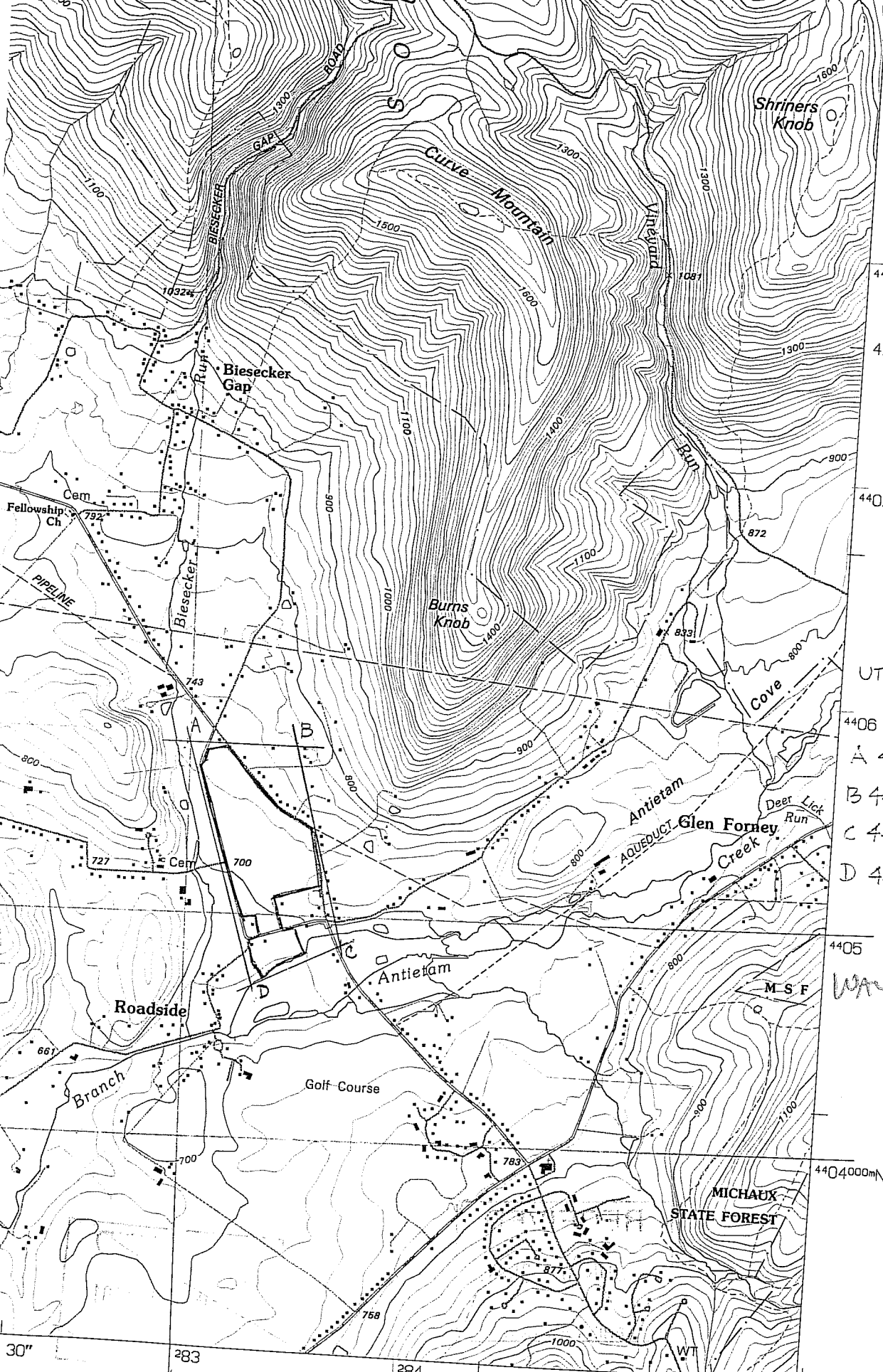
18  
5.54 AC.

19A  
7.6 AC.

22  
.26 AC.

JEREMIAH BURNS FARM  
FRANKLIN Co.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP 24  
TAX MAP Q-08



4409  
4408  
47' 30"  
4407 JEREMIAH BURNS  
FARM  
WASHINGTON TWP,  
FRANKLIN CO, PA

UTM REFERENCES  
ZONE 18

4406  
A 4405 760 283000  
B 4405 760 283500  
C 4404 880 283700  
D 4404 700 283800

4405  
WAYNESBORO Q140

## Bourne/Rettig Farm

Property Owner: Stephen J. Rettig  
10988 Fish & Game Road  
Waynesboro, Pa 17269

Mary Agnes Parker  
Va

5.1 acres

(717) 762-7742

77.9 acres

*Prepared by  
Walt Shepherd  
SR 11062131  
for Ruffalo*

## Components:

- A) Brick Farm House c.1830;  
- the property is included on the Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places; - interior drastically altered; - brick on exterior impressed with J.C. Burns; - construction begun in 1829 with occupancy 1833;
- B) Sickle Mill site c.1775-1847;  
- raceway and foundations visible above ground surface; site probably consisted of a mill shop and forge shop
- C) Saw Mill site c.1775-1860;  
- exact location unknown but located along same raceway to the east.
- D) Cobblestone feature;  
- a line of cobblestones leading from the present barn to the mill site; - may represent a fence line or road bed
- E) Possible Prehistoric habitation  
- a dark gray lithic projectile point has been recovered from the property, the point is probably Middle Woodland in period (300 B.C.-900 A.D.) either a Lagoon or Rossville in type; - the properties relationship to the Antetiam Creek drainage presents the likelihood of prehistoric sites; Franklin County at this time has no documented Middle Woodland Sites and this period is characterized by settled village life, agriculture and pottery.

## Bibliographic References:

- Bowers, William S.  
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- Foreman, Harry S.  
1937 "Birth of the Iron Industry in Franklin Co." in The Kittocthinny Historical Society Papers, Vol. 134: 389-402.